THE Boston- AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL.

No. 623.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1767.

A LIST of PRIZES which came up in *Faneuil-Hall* Lottery, Number Six, drawn *February* 1767.

No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	Do.
2	6	163	6	323	6	463	6	626	6	743	6	891	50	1012	6	1178	6	1328	6	1466	6	1625	6	1787	10	1945	6	2078	6
7	6	66	6	27	6	69	6	27	6	48	6	902	6	18	6	79	6	40	6	68	10	27	6	91	6	52	6	80	10
11	6	77	6	30	10	72	6	32	6	59	6	5	6	27	6	81	6	55	6	72	6	30	6	93	6	63	6	94	6
12	6	78	6	37	6	75	6	33	6	61	6	6	6	32	10	84	6	67	6	81	6	31	6	94	6	64	6	2106	6
27	6	80	6	47	6	77	6	34	50	70	6	14	6	35	50	99	6	68	6	83	6	33	6	1803	6	67	6	13	6
42	6	84	6	50	6	82	2250	46	6	86	6	16	6	39	6	1203	6	69	6	89	6	36	6	14	6	68	6	16	6
43	6	88	10	55	6	91	6	48	6	87	6	20	6	45	10	10	6	70	6	91	6	41	6	26	6	70	6	19	10
45	100	94	6	58	6	95	6	51	1000	93	6	22	6	53	6	11	6	75	6	95	6	46	6	31	6	74	6	24	6
47	6	202	6	63	6	504	6	58	6	96	6	27	6	57	6	13	6	77	6	98	6	49	10	38	10	75	6	28	6
53	50	18	6	70	6	5	6	59	250	803	6	29	6	60	6	17	6	79	6	1504	6	50	6	43	500	82	6	30	6
55	6	22	6	74	6	10	6	64	100	8	6	33	6	63	6	20	6	82	6	9	6	54	6	46	6	95	6	41	6
59	6	23	6	81	6	14	6	76	6	11	6	39	6	66	10	26	6	85	6	12	6	58	6	48	6	98	6	44	6
79	6	24	6	83	10	15	6	77	6	13	6	46	6	67	6	28	6	86	6	14	6	64	6	52	10	2001	6	47	6
84	6	29	6	85	6	24	6	79	6	24	6	50	6	69	6	31	6	92	10	18	6	65	6	53	10	10	6	57	6
85	10	31	6	87	6	26	6	80	6	25	6	58	6	73	6	33	6	94	6	21	10	69	6	66	6	14	6	69	6
89	6	33	6	401	6	30	6	93	10	31	6	59	6	80	6	36	6	95	6	43	6	78	6	72	100	15	6	75	6
94	6	35	6	6	6	31	6	94	6	34	6	61	6	87	6	47	6	96	6	47	6	81	6	76	6	16	6	82	10
100	6	45	6	7	6	34	6	700	6	37	6	65	100	88	6	52	6	97	6	49	6	89	6	79	6	22	6	85	6
6	6	46	6	10	6	36	6	4	6	41	100	66	6	93	6	63	6	1400	6	50	6	92	50	85	6	29	6	88	10
7	6	52	6	18	6	40	6	8	6	45	6	68	6	1105	6	66	6	3	6	62	6	94	10	89	6	31	6	93	6
24	6	57	6	21	6	44	6	11	6	47	6	69	6	7	6	68	6	8	6	75	6	1700	6	95	6	34	6	94	6
25	6	64	6	32	6	49	6	17	6	53	6	71	6	14	6	76	6	15	6	81	6	4	10	1900	6	38	6	2201	100
26	6	68	6	33	6	57	6	19	6	57	6	72	6	21	6	77	6	25	6	83	6	14	6	1	10	41	6	11	6
27	6	77	6	34	10	66	6	23	6	62	6	74	10	25	6	82	6	27	6	84	6	15	6	8	6	45	6	13	6
32	6	92	6	37	6	68	6	26	6	68	10	83	6	51	6	88	6	29	6	86	6	34	6	16	6	49	6	28	6
36	6	99	6	40	6	79	6	27	6	72	6	87	6	53	6	91	6	32	6	90	6	35	6	17	6	54	6	38	6
38	6	300	6	41	6	84	6	29	50	74	6	89	6	54	100	94	6	35	6	91	6	50	6	20	6	55	6	39	50
43	6	4	6	45	50	85	6	31	6	76	6	92	6	63	6	1303	6	38	6	1600	6	57	6	21	6	59	6	43	6
57	6	5	100	49	6	88	6	32	6	80	6	96	10	64	6	9	6	50	6	1	6	60	6	23	10	60	6		
58	6	8	6	52	6	92	6	34	6	82	6	98	6	66	10	13	6	54	6	4	6	68	6	29	6	64	6		
59	6	9	6	53	6	98	6	37	6	88	6	99	6	70	6	14	6	56	6	7	6	71	6	35	6	71	6		
60	6	10	6	62	6	611	6	38	6	89	50	1006	6	76	6	19	6	58	6	16	10	85	6	37	6	73	6		

*** *Those Persons possessed of Benefit-Tickets, by applying to the Managers who sign'd them, may receive their Money.*

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. } *To the Hon*ble. BENJAMIN LYNDE, *Esq: one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace thro' said Province.*

THE Petition of the Subscribers hereto sheweth, That your petitioners are some of the proprietors of a new township lying in the county of *Cumberland*, and adjoining to great Sabago-Pond, that was granted to Capt. *William Raymond*, and others, by the Great and General Court of said Province, *June* 24, 1765, and is bounded as followeth, *viz.* Beginning at the westerly corner bound of the township of Windham, and extending by the Needle due N. E. seven miles & a half on the head line of said Windham & New-Boston; thence extending on a due N. W. course seven miles and a half; thence from the first-mentioned bound, extending up the N. E. side of the great pond of Sabago, as the pond doth run, till a N.E. line shall terminate at the end of seven miles and a half on the N. E. side lines; which bounderies including the six miles and three quarters, as mentioned in the grant, with the addition of three quarters of a mile for the water included within said boundaries.---And as a legal meeting of said proprietors is highly necessary, wherefore your petitioners pray your Honor would please to call a meeting of said proprietors, to be held at the house of Mr. *Solomon Town*, Innholder in *Beverley*, on the 27th day of April next, at nine o'clock before noon, then and there to proceed on the business of said meeting, which your petitioners take leave to range in the following order, *viz.*

1. To choose a moderator for said meeting.
2. To choose a treasurer, clerk and other needful officers.
3. To notify the proprietors who are in arrears of the taxes levied on them in the concerns of the farm or township called Hale's Town, forthwith to pay their arrears to the treasurer to prevent the sale of their rights.
4. To appoint some meet person or persons to prefer a petition to the court aforesaid, to enable said proprietors to make sale of said delinquents rights in said township, granted to Capt. *William Raymond* and others, to defrey said arrears if neglected by said delinquents.
5. To agree upon a suitable method for warning proprietors meetings for the future.
6. To choose a committee to make a division of said township, and to give them instructions, or to come into any measures for dividing said township, that the proprietors shall think proper.
7. To raise money to defrey the charges that have already arisen; and also to defrey the charges of dividing said township, and other necessary charges.
8. To see if the proprietors will raise any money to be laid out towards clearing a Way on to said township.
9. To act any thing further relating to the settlement of said township, that the proprietors shall think needful.

Benjamin Raymond,
Thomas Porter,
George Raymond,
Nathaniel Raymond,
John Chipman,
Elijah Porter.

Feb. 24, 1767.

L. S. Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay.*

TO Capt. *Thomas Porter*, of *Danvers*, in the county of *Essex*, Gentleman, one of the proprietors of the township granted to Captain *William Raymond* and others, in the *Canada* Expedition, 1690, and lying in the county of *Cumberland*.

IN pursuance of the foregoing application and request, (you are in his Majesty's name hereby required to give notice, in time and manner as the law directs) to the proprietors of the township lately granted to the legal representatives and assigns of Capt. *William Raymond* and others, who were in the *Canada*-Expedition 1690, now lying in the county of *Cumberland*, That they meet together at the time and place mentioned in the foregoing petition, for transacting the business therein express'd.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Salem, *this 24th Day of* February, *Anno Domini*, 1767, *and in the seventh Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

BENJ*a*. LYNDE, *Justice of the Peace thro'out said Province.*

Danvers, February 24, 1767.

BY *Virtue of the foregoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the aforesaid Land, to meet at the House of Mr.* Solomon Town, *Innholder in* Beverley, *on Monday the 27th Day of* April, 1767, *at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purposes therein mentioned.*

THOMAS PORTER.

Two Hundred Pounds, O. T. Reward.

WHEREAS on the 29th of July last, the Crew of two Fishing Schooners set on Fire and totally destroyed a new Schooner of 60 Tons burthen, at the Island of *St John's* in the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*, the Property of *David Higgins* and others, of said Island, for the Benefit of the Iron Work. Whoever will discover the Perpetrators of the above Villainy, so as that they may be brought to Justice, shall be intitled to *Two Hundred Pounds* old Tenor from said *Higgins* or *John Spooner* of *Boston*. One of the Schooners was about 50 Tons almost new, bright Sides, with a short Quarter Deck, painted pale Blue and White, with a long Stump forward, The other about 40 or 45 Tons, quite Black, and had a short Stump. The Day after this Villainy was committed these two Schooners were met with and hail'd, and the People answered they were from *Piscataqua*.

N. B. Any one of the Offenders that will make Discovery as mentioned above shall be entitled to the Reward, and be free from Prosecution and Damages, and his Name secreted, if possible.

John Spooner.

Imported in Capt. Calef *from* LONDON,
And to be sold by

Susanna Renken,

In Fore-street, near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON.

LArge Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotspur, golden Hotspur, blue Marrowfats, and crooked Peas, large Windsor, early Hotspur and early Lisbon Beans, early yellow, scarlet and orange Carrots, early Dutch, early Yorkshire, early Battersea, early Sugar loaf red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Collyflower, green and yellow savoy Sallery, green and white Endive, Salmon and scarlet Lordon Radish, best curl'd Peppergrass, Summer and Winter Spinnage curl'd and bambo Parsley, Cabbage, white Goss and imperial Lettice, early and late Cucumber, long Turkey ditto, early and late Turnips, Summer & Winter Savoy; Hyssop, Thyme, Sweet-marjoram and Baum, Lavender and Rosemary, Hemp Canary and Rape Seed, red and white Clover, Red Top and Herds Grass Seed, warranted to be of the last Year's Growth. Also all Sorts of English GOODS and China Ware, to be sold cheap for Cash.

605

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

Conſulere PATRIÆ, *parcere afflictis, fera*
Cede abſtinere, tempus atque iræ dare,
Orbi quietem, ſecula pacem ſuo,
Hæc ſumma Virtus, petitur hac Cælum via.
Seneca in Octavia.

A Combination of any number of perſons however worthy, to purſue any purpoſe however laudable, is ſure to be ſtigmatized with the opprobrious terms of *Party, Junto, Cabal* & what not; by thoſe who are diſaffected to the perſons, or enemies to the cauſe they are engaged in: and 'tis generally obſerved, that thoſe who are the moſt forward in branding ſuch combination, with thoſe diſreputable appellations, are the warmeſt partizans in the oppoſite cauſe. I am led to theſe reflections from ſeeing my countrymen at preſent actuated by very oppoſite intereſts; political diviſions indeed frequently ſerve the purpoſes of ambitious declaimers; but ſometimes awaken the genius, and preſerve the liberty of an indolent people; to which of theſe ends the preſent ſtruggle may probably conduce will appear hereafter: A prevailing ſpirit of oppoſition to bad men and bad meaſures is ſurely commendable; and if the conflict of this day, which boaſts the glorious motive of patriotiſm, and the honeſt zeal which is ſanctified by the important cauſe of an injured country; if this fail to engage our immediate aſſiſtance, let us at leaſt be as ſlow to unite in the oppoſition, leſt we be duped into forging fetters for ourſelves; and hood-winked by folly, ſupport the hand that aims at the bowels of a parent. I am not of a diſpoſition to yield credit to general profeſſions, and would therefore incline without paſſion or prejudice, to weigh the preſent contention, before I can make a compliment of my confidence to either ſide. *Envy ever flies at the faireſt mark, truth* has ſtampt her ſignet on this adage, and her handmaid *time* has faithfully tranſmitted the canon to poſterity:

Invidus alterius rebus macreſcit opimis; ſays *Horace*; and when we ſee a gentleman exalted to the moſt reſpectable and lucrative ſeat in G----t, bat'ning in the ſmiles of his r---l maſter, and hugging himſelf in the full approbation of ſo illuſtrious a body as the H---e of C---ns of G. Britain; we cannot but indulge the apprehenſion that a man ſo happily diſtinguiſhed, muſt be poſſeſſed of ſome qualities eminently great; that nature has furniſhed him with the happieſt talents, to render him a fit veſſel for ſuch accumulated honours; and at the ſame time, ſhould any attack be made upon the character of our Heroe, we are apt to take fire at the indignity, at once become champions in the cauſe of ſuppoſed injured innocence; and deduce the inſolent, the audacious attempt to aſperſe the dignified character, from the empoiſoned ſource of impatient envy, or diſappointed ambition: From this principle, when the cry of danger from ſome machinations or miſconduct imputed to his E----y firſt aſſaulted my ear; I nurſed a zeal in my breaſt, which ſtruggled to break out in his vindication; the emotions of reſpect and veneration were yet active, yet unſuppreſſed; week after week the papers were crouded with great, and as I thought ranc'rous allegations againſt this darling idol of my imagination. I determined to interpoſe, and waited but for ſome kind hand privy to the honeſt intimacies of his E----y's ſoul, to ſupply me with anecdotes, that ſhould glare conviction on what I ſuſpected to be the deſpairing efforts of envy, malice and falſhood: at length Philanthrop appeared, "and talk'd about him, Heavens! and about him." At firſt I looked upon him to be the protecting angel of abuſed innocence; but when upon his appearing again and again, with all the meanneſs of ſubterfuge, the purpoſed evaſion, the ineffectual reply, the fallacious defence, ſupported by the feeble props of hypocriſy and falſhood; it is impoſſible to expreſs the war in my mind, 'twas with pain I began to doubt the juſtice of my former attachment; conviction flaſh'd full upon me, and I reluctantly became a proſelyte to reaſon, and ſtubborn irreſiſtable proof. Yes my countrymen! the cruel reſult of deliberate, diſpaſſionate inquiſition is this; that beyond all controverſy, by irrefragable evidence, we have been injured; and ſwayed by love to my country, I am conſtrained to join iſſue with thoſe, who are warring for your deareſt intereſts: I do not think it my duty with noiſe and wrath to thunder curſes on the head of a Verres, Cataline or iniquitous B----t, but rather by cool perſwaſive argument, to render unto Cæſar the things that are Cæſar's. If we have been ſupine and negligent, under repeated endeavours to ruin us, I hope to awaken my brethren to ſome regard of their common ſafety---Some we have among us much ſtigmatized with the modeſt names of *incendiaries, firebrands*, &c. who with great chriſtian fortitude, and ſelf-denial, have perſevered in the honeſt cauſe, tho' much diſcountenanced by his E — y, and labouring under the contumely of his ſelf-deſerting coadjutors, ſome prejudice they have indeed ſuffered for their adherence to truth, but they may at length congratulate themſelves, falſe appearances are wearing away, diſguiſes daily ſtriping off, the people are no longer willing to be duped or enſlaved, nor will ſuffer the aſpiring Nimrods to ſhelter private deſign or mean revenge beneath the maſk of vigilancy, tenderneſs towards the public, or zeal for the honour of Majeſty. Let a regard to our liberties and privileges more and more prevail; let every gentleman of intereſt, worth and diſcernment, become a glorious inſtrument in ſo darling, ſo important a cauſe. Duplicity, chicanery and pretence are the weapons of our foes. What perfidious deſigns have they not maſked beneath a pretended regard to the intereſts of a contumacious people; to ſuch deteſted abuſe let us oppoſe a manly firmneſs, and inflexible integrity: For ſuch daring invaſion of our common rights, if they have any conſcience, any honour, let us endeavour to excite compunction, if not, 'twill ſurely be no crime to ſtrip the gilding off a knave, who cloaking the worſt deſigns, would yet walk the world in credit. It ſhall ever be my purpoſe to ſpeak of dignities with deference and reſpect; and ſhould any warm expreſſion eſcape my pen, in the courſe of my future lucubrations, I hope it may be taken in the ſofteſt ſenſe, not aſcribing ſuch warmth to enmity to the perſons treated of, but to the ebullitions of well-directed tho' not always temperate zeal; for I here declare with a front of integrity and a heart well-meaning, that I mean not to traduce, but to detect; not to inflame the tempers, but to convince the judgment of my fellow-ſubjects. My future enquiries ſhall be confined chiefly to the following heads, reſerving to myſelf the liberty to digreſs occaſionally, and to make any remarks as they may naturally ariſe from the ſubject diſcuſſed.

1. Whether his E——y has conducted himſelf as becomes a faithful ſervant to the crown?
2. Whether he has juſtly and righteouſly fulfilled the duties of his ſtation, relative to the people committed to his charge?
3. Whether as a citizen his deportment hath been ſuch, as would naturally conciliate the reſpect and eſteem of his fellow-ſubjects?

PHILALETHES.

vide Pa [*To be continued.*] 613

CHARLES-TOWN, Feb. 3.

The Honourable the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province hath reſolved and ordered, that the Sum of Five Thouſand Pounds Currency, be remitted in good Bills of Exchange, by the Publick Treaſurer of this Province, to the Treaſurer of Barbados, to be diſtributed there, under the Orders and Direction of the Governor and Council of that Iſland, amongſt the moſt indigent and neceſſitous Perſons of thoſe who ſuffered in the late dreadful Fires. The Houſe hath likewiſe, by Meſſage requeſted his Excellency the Governor to communicate the ſaid Reſolution to the Governor of Barbados.

HALIFAX, February 19.

On Tueſday laſt about 12 o'Clock at Night, a Fire broke out at the Main Guard, which burnt with great Violence for near an Hour, but was happily extinguiſhed without doing any farther damage than conſuming the ſame. It is ſaid to be occaſioned by ſome Wood which was lodged in the Chimney of the Officers Guard Room imperceptibly catching fire, and continued ſmothering for ſeveral Hours, till at laſt it broke out in the upper Part of the Houſe were ſome Priſoners were confined, one of whom ſaved his Life by jumping out of the Window.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated December 16, 1766.

"The Parliament has adjourned for the holidays. As ſoon as it meets again, it is expected, that the repeal of the Act, reſtraining the Colonies from iſſuing Bills of Credit as lawful tender, will be taken under conſideration.

Extract of another Letter from London, of the ſame Date.

"There have been more changes at Court---- But Lord Chatham and Shelburne, the Duke of Grafton and Mr. Townſend, ſeems to ſtand firm yet---Lord Bute does not act with them, but gives no oppoſition, which is a great point."

Yeſterday the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard ſail'd with the Mail for Falmouth; on board whom Major Moncrieffe and Sir Edward Pickering, Bart. are both gone Paſſengers.

By Capt. Campbel in 25 Days from Monto-Chriſto, we are informed, that he heard nothing there of the Iſland of Hiſpaniola's being all ceded to the French, nor of the coming of any unuſual Number of Soldiers or Men to that Place from France.

Government. Royal House of Commons His Excellency Barnard

Samuel Eliot

Has Imported in the laſt Ships from *LONDON*,
AND SELLS
At the very loweſt Rates, by Wholeſale and Retail,
At his Shop near the Head of Dock-ſquare,
juſt above the Market.

A general Aſſortment of

English & India Piece Goods, with a fine Aſſortment of	
3qrs. 7-8ths & yard-wide Iriſh Linnens	Writing and Preſs Paper
Poland and common Starch, by the Caſk or Dozen	Quills and Ink Powder
Beſt Bohea Tea by the dozen or ſingle Pound	Womens Engliſh and Lynn Shoes
Kippen's & Tilloch's Snuff,	Clogs and Goloſhoes
London Wool Cards	Cinnamon and Nutmegs
aſſortment Looking Glaſſes	Cloves and Mace
	Men's Butt Soles
	China Ware
	Beſt Piſtol Powder, &c.

*** *ALL the above Goods will be Sold at the very loweſt Rates.*

To be Sold all the Real Eſtate of

Capt *John Forſter*, late of *Manchester*, deceaſed conſiſting of a large FARM, well accommodated with Paſture, Mowing, Plough Lands and Orcharding, well fenced, has a good Dwelling Houſe and Barn, a Fiſh-yard, with a Wharchouſe and Wharff.—Alſo a convenient Dwelling Houſe in *Salem*. Alſo a good Fiſhing Schooner about 60 Tons well found Any Perſons minded to purchaſe any of the Premiſes may ſatisfy themſelves concerning them, by applying to *Benjamin Marſton* or *Iſrael Forſter*, of *Marblehead*, Executors to the laſt Will of the ſaid *John Forſter*, (4w)

March 9th 1767 *Advertiſement.*

THE Bell Cart will go through

Boſton before the End of next Month, to collect Rags for the Paper Mill at Milton, when all People that will encourage the Paper Manufactory, may diſpoſe of them; the beſt Price will be given. They are taken in at Mr. Caleb Davis's Shop at the Fortification, Mr. Andrew Gilliſpie's near Dr. Clark's, Mr. Andraſs Randall near Phillips's Wharff, and Mr. John Boies's in Long Lane; Mr. Frothingham's in Charlſtown; Mr. Williams's in Marblehead; Mr. Eliſon's in Salem; Mr. John Harris's in Newbury; Mr. Daniel Fowle in Portſmouth; and at the Paper Mill.

Rags are as Beauties, which concealed lie,
But when in Paper, how it charms the Eye:
Pray ſave Rags, new Beauties to diſcover,
For Paper every one's a Lover:
By th' Pen and Preſs ſuch Knowledge is diſplay'd,
As wou'dn't exiſt, if Paper was not made.
Wiſdom of Things, myſterious, divine,
Illuſtrioufly doth on Paper ſhine.

ALL Perſons indebted to the

Eſtate of Mrs. *Mary Jarvis*, late of *Boſton*, Widow, deceas'd, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to *Mary Rivety*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate; and all thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are deſired to bring in their Claims to ſaid Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue on Thurſday next, being the 12th Inſtant, at the late Dwelling Houſe of Mrs. Mary Jarvis, deceas'd, near the North Battery, Boſton,

HOUSE Furniture, conſiſting of Feather Beds and Beding, a Suit of Curtains. Caſe of Drawers, Looking Glaſſes, Tables and Chairs, Pewter, Braſs &c. Likewiſe, ſome Remnants of Cambleteens, Stuffs, alſe Sewing Silk, Handkerchiefs, Quality Binding, &c.

The Sale to begin half paſt Two o'Clock, Afternoon.

Boſton, March 9. 1767.

TO BE SOLD BY

Robenſon & Haſtings,

Near LIBERTY-TREE, Boſton;

GOOD HIDES, fit for Fiſhing-

Boots, Calf Skins for Barvels, and all Sorts of Curried Leather.

Left at the Blue Glove, facing the

Cornfields, the Night of the late Fire a Quilt made of Seleon, and a Chair likewiſe; a ſmall Pail, with a Knife and Fork; and a Pair of Snuffers with a ſtand.

To be Lett, a good large com-

modious Houſe, with four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Garden, &c. and about 4 Acres of Land ſcituate about 2 Miles from *Boſton*, on the Main Road, ſuitable for a Gentleman or Trader. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold at the Work-Houſe,

The beſt of Oakum, at 20/ per Hundred, Groſs wt.

NEW-YORK, February 26.

Last Saturday Morning one Sarah Parker, the Wife to a Mate of a Veſſel now at Sea, was found dead in her Bed at her Houſe in Pearl-Street. The Coroner being ſent for, ordered a Jury to be ſummoned, who being ſworn, and charged to enquire into the Occaſion of her Death, went with him to the Dwelling of the Deceaſed, when they requeſted Admittance, which being obſtinately refuſed, Application was then made to Authority how to proceed, who directly ordered the Door to be forced, and on the Jury's entering, they found they were obliged to force an inward Door before they could come at the Corpſe:---Here they found five Women only who had made the Oppoſition, ſtill holding out; upon which they were ſeized, carried before a Magiſtrate, and bound over to the next Seſſions, for oppoſing his Majeſty's Officer on his Duty, eſpecially where ſudden Deaths are under Suſpicion. The Jury in the Evening returned, *Caſual.*

NEWPORT, February 23.

Laſt Thurſday Morning departed this Life, Mr. *John Bennet Scott*, of this Town, Merchant, and on Saturday laſt his Remains were decently interred.

BOSTON, March 9.

Saturday laſt a Committee of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives waited upon his Excellency with the following Meſſage, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IN your Meſſage to the Houſe of the twenty-ſeventh of February, you were pleaſed to aſſert, that "it is the indiſpenſable duty of every Governor to re-publiſh the Proclamations of other Governors, which regard his Majeſty's general ſervice, or are like to affect the ſubjects of the Government, nor does he thereby make himſelf anſwerable for the truth of the facts mentioned therein to have been committed in another Government, as he has no power to enquire into the ſame, nor right to judge thereon." "Theſe" your Excellency declares "are the principles which you and the Council acted upon in ordering the republications" complained of. It is really very difficult for us to conceive that ſuch implicit faith is due from one Governor to another, as to render it an indiſpenſable duty in one, at all events, to re-publiſh the Proclamations of the other, whenever ſuch Proclamations regard his Majeſty's general ſervice, or affect the intereſt of the ſubject. At leaſt this ought to be done without expence to the province where ſuch re-publications take place. We have alſo ever been of opinion, that all men are in ſome degree anſwerable to the world for the truth of facts alledged not only in their own publications, but in re-publiſhing the works of others, eſpecially when they comprize ſuch heavy charges as thoſe in the Proclamations of Governor Palliſer. From the principles adopted by your Excellency and embraced by the Honorable Board, very ſtrange conſequences might reſult. In ſhort many caſes might be eaſily ſuppoſed, wherein ſuch a compliance, without enquiry into the truth of the facts, inſtead of promoting would evidently tend greatly to prejudice his Majeſty's ſervice, as well as to ruin the intereſt of the ſubject.

With regard to notifying the trade of Mr. Palliſer's "Ordinances" it moſt certainly might have been effected as well with queſtioning the truth of thoſe criminal charges as without.---We are humbly of opinion, that had the Governor and Council at leaſt hinted a doubt of the truth of thoſe charges, it would have been kindly reſented as a proof of tenderneſs towards the people.

It is with no ſmall pleaſure we find your Excellency recognizing this as a great and reſpectable province, and we are very ſenſible its credit and reputation can never juſtly be affected by thoſe Proclamations of Governor Palliſer: But as miſrepreſentations are at all times dangerous, and this Province has heretofore experienced the ill effects of them, and may again, we think our concern is juſtifiable.

The Legiſlature of Georgia, (in South Carolina) hath paſſed an Act, whereby the Exportation of Corn and Peaſe from that Province, is prohibited until the firſt Day of September next. The Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being is empowered, by and with the Advice and Conſent of his Majeſty's Council, at any Time before the ſaid firſt Day of September, to iſſue a Proclamation for taking off the ſaid Prohibition, if it ſhall appear to him that there is a ſufficient Quantity of Corn and Peaſe to fully anſwer the Neceſſities of the Inhabitants.

THE Sale of Cordage

which was to have been on Tueſday laſt, was on Account of the unſuitable Weather, poſtponed to Tueſday the 17th Inſtant, at which Time it will be Sold at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King Street, *Boſton*, at One o'clock. *J. RUSSELL.*

Saturday laſt the Hon. his Majeſty's Council, ſent the following Meſſage to the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, *viz*,

In Council, March 7, 1767.

Ordered, That *William Brattle, Harriſon Gray, Samuel White*, and *Jeremiah Powell*, Eſqrs; be a Committee to wait on the Honorable Houſe with the following Meſſage. *A. Oliver*, Secr'y.

May it pleaſe the Honorable Houſe,

THE Council having at a very full Board taken into Conſideration the Meſſage of the honorable Houſe of the 5th Inſtant, relative to the Lieutenant Governor's having a Seat at the Council Board, put the following Queſtion, Whether the Lieutenant Governor has by the Charter any Conſtitutional Right to a Seat at the Board, either with or without a Voice? And it was unanimouſly determined in the Negative.

However in Juſtice to the Lieutenant Governor we are conſtrained to obſerve, that his Honor's taking a Seat in Council at the Time referred to in the Meſſage of the honorable Houſe, is ſo far excuſeable as former Precedents and one cotemporaneous with the Charter can juſtify.*

Further the Board can't but expreſs their great Surprize, allowing with the honorable Houſe that the Lieutenant Governor's Claim may nearly affect our Charter Rights and Privileges, the Maintenance and Support of which, demand the Attention of every Branch of the Legiſlature, that the honorable Houſe ſhould excluſively, and without aſking the Aſſiſtance of the Board, ſettle that important Matter on the 31ſt of laſt January, never mentioning the ſame to the Board until the 24th February laſt.

But the Board aſſure the honorable Houſe, that no Neglect or Slight whatſoever ſhall ever prevent them, either with the honorable Houſe or apart, ſincerely endeavouring the Preſervation of the Conſtitutional Charter Rights of his Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects of this Province.

vide Pa. 608 — — —

Saturday Morning laſt died here, aged 73, after a long Indiſpoſition, Mrs. ELIZABETH HENCHMAN, Relict of the late Colonel DANIEL HENCHMAN, of this Town.

Choice Carolina Sole-Leather.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Hughes,

At his Store next to Capt. *Cheever's* in King Street;

ALSO,

NEW-Caſtle Coals, Grindſtones, Iron, Mohogany Legs, Brimſtone, Starch, Pipes, Iriſh Pork, White Lead, Printers Ink, Powder, Hemp, Duck, Cordage, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Crates of Earthen Ware, Shalloons, Cloaths and Linnens, Bohea Tea, and Sieve Bottoms.

Green Coffee

To be ſold by

Winſlow Taylor,

At his Store oppoſite the Sign of Admiral Vernon, *in King Street*, BOSTON.

ALSO,

Cheap for Caſh,

Choice brown SUGARS,

Molaſſes —— Piemento —— Rice

Bohea Tea,

New Raiſins by the Caſk—New-England Rum—BRANDY.

BROKER's STORE

Corner of Kilby-Street;

EXcellent old Liſbon and other Wines, Weſt-India Rum, London Porter in Bottles (per Hhd) Florence Oyl, beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Spices, Split Peas, Young's and Durham's Muſtard, Kippen's Snuff, refined Bar Iron, a Quantity of Twine, a few red Morocco Skins, beſt 18 Inch TD Pipes, Chocolate, a few Quintals beſt Meat Fiſh.

A ſmall Invoice of Engliſh Goods ☞ at Sterling Coſt, &c, &c. &c. to be Sold cheap for Caſh, at the above Store, per JOS. TURELL.

Stray'd or ſtolen the 25th Evening of laſt Month, from a Door near the Priſon in *Newbury Port*, a dark Bay or Cheſnut Mare, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, her left hind Hoof white, Paces and Trots well, about 14 Years old, 14 Hands high. Said Mare had a Saddle and Bridle and Pillion on, when ſhe went off. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, & brings her and Tackling if found, or ſends to the Subſcriber at Newbury, that he may have her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by HENRY SHORT.

To be Let, or Sold on reaſonable Terms; if Let, to be entered upon the 5th Day of April next;

A Good large convenient double

Houſe, ſituate in *Medford* (near the Great Bridge) and but Four Miles from *Charleſtown* Ferry, which has been improved (and well accuſtomed) as a Tavern, for many Years paſt; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon. For further Particulars, inquire of ISAAC ROYALL, Eſq; of *Medford* aforeſaid. LIKEWISE,

To be Let, or Sold; if Let, to be entered on the 5th Day of April *next*;

A good Houſe, with two Rooms

on a Floor, in *Medford*, with a good Yard or Garden Spot, a large Cooper's Shop which has formerly been improved as a Store: Likewiſe a large Wharff contiguous to it, adjoining to *Medford* Great Bridge. For further Particulars, inquire of ISAAC ROYALL, Eſq; of *Medford*.

N. B. Said ROYALL has to ſell a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he will ſell very reaſonably.

Medford, March 9 1767.

Cumberland, ſs. *Falmouth, February 20, 1767.*

THE Eſtate of *Joſeph Cocks*,

late of ſaid *Falmouth*, deceaſed, being repreſented Inſolvent by *Mary Cocks*, Adminiſtratrix——*Samuel Waldo*, Eſq; Judge of Probate, &c for ſaid County, has appointed *Enoch Freeman*, Eſq; Meſſieurs *Ephraim Jones* and *Richard Codman*, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims on ſaid Eſtate.—And they will attend that Buſineſs at ſaid *Freeman's* Office, in ſaid *Falmouth*, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the ſeveral firſt Monday's in the ſix following Months.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next,

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths of different Colours and Fineneſs, Velvets, Plains, Kerſeys, Shalloons, Tammies, Camblets, Iriſh Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks, Fuſtians, Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hoſe, &c. Sundry Articles of Houſehold, as Tables, Looking-Glaſſes, Watches, Wearing Apparel, &c.

N. B. A beautiful new faſhion Caſe of Draws and Chamber Table.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By Moſes Deſhon,

At the neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday,

BRoad Cloths, Shalloons, Camblets, Baize, Coverlids, Bearſkins, ſpotted Swanſkin, Plaids, Floor Carpets, 3 4 7 8 and yard Linnens, Checks, Handkerchiefs, ſtript Hollands, Bedtick, Ticklingburg, Dowlaſs, Callicoes, Tab'e Cloths, Damaſcus, Stay Laces, Buttons, Mohair, Hatts, Shovel and Tongs, Snuff Boxes, a Collection of Books, &c.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

In Royal-Exchange Lane,

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

PINK, ſcarlet, crimſon, blue and drab coloured Silks, fine and coarſe Broad Cloths, Bearskins, Forreſt Cloths, German Serges, Baize, Engliſh & Scotch Carpets, Plaids, Shalloons, Camblets, Checks, Iriſh Linnens, Huckabuck, Velvets, Hair Plush, Thickſets, Men Women and Childrens Worſted Hoſe, Cruels, Slacks, Ribbons, Buttons, new Feather Beds, a Mohogany Bedſted, Leather Bottom Chairs & other Furniture, Muffs and Tippets, Foolſcap & Pot Paper, Quills, Pens, Books, Silver Watches, Apparel, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Atwood from Haliſax. Tower from N. Carolina, Roſe from Euſtatia and S. Carolina. Ingraham from Heneago.

CLEARED OUT.

Hancock for New-London. Smith for N. York. Stone for Philadelphia.

Buried in the Town of Boſton, ſince our laſt,

Five Whites. NO Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Four.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday,	58 m after 6	Friday,	11 m after 10
Tueſday,	48 m after 7	Saturday	52 m after 10
Wedneſday	36 m after 8	Lord's day	28 m after 11
Thurſday,	20 m after 9	Full 15 Day,	10 Mor.

* A Poor Excuſe this, for a Gent" who muſt be ſuppoſed to know the Conſtitution, as well as any Perſon whatever! Vide page 601 1111 Vide the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2

a ſee the meſſage to y^e Gov^r page 581 also page 591

Meſſours EDES & GILL.

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

MAN, in a ſtate of nature, has undoubtedly a right to ſpeak and act without controul. In a ſtate of civil ſociety, that right is limited by the law---- Political liberty conſiſts in a freedom of ſpeech and action, ſo far as the laws of a community will permit, and no farther: all beyond is criminal, and tends to the deſtruction of Liberty itſelf.---That ſociety whoſe laws leaſt refrain the words and actions of its members, is moſt free.--- There is no nation on the earth, where freedom of ſpeech is more extenſive than among the Engliſh: This is what keeps the conſtitution in health and vigour, and is in a great meaſure the cauſe of our preſervation as a free people: For ſhould it ever be dangerous to exerciſe this privilege, it is eaſy to ſee, without the ſpirit of prophecy, ſlavery and bondage would ſoon be the portion of Britons.--- Mankind never entered into ſociety to aggrandize rulers, but rulers were inveſted with power for the good of the people; & it is to them alone they ought to be accountable for their conduct---The rights of the ſubject are as well known in the Britiſh dominions, and ought to be as ſacred as the rights of the crown; and whenever they are in danger, or invaded, no man who is ſilent, will act the part of a good ſubject to his King, or a friend to his country.---It is as much the duty of a member of ſociety to oppoſe every encroachment on the ſubject, as it is to ſupport the prerogative when in danger, from the licentiouſneſs of the people.---- Without this check, we ſhould be liable to oppreſſion, whenever a tyrant was in power; nay, an ambitious deſigning ruler, I dare to ſay, fears more the correction of the Preſs, than any other controul whatever; and it is to the freedom with which the conduct of the Great is ſcanned in England, that we are principally indebted for our glorious conſtitution.---Anarchy, I grant, is as much to be dreaded as tyranny; but ſurely no wiſe man can ſay, we are in as much danger from contempt of all government, as from the corruption of it.---A wicked ruler, who, to gratify his inſatiable ambition or avarice, is trampling on the liberties of the ſubject, and wading to wealth and power, thro' the deſtruction of all that is dear to a free people, will always ſtigmatize with the opprobious names of licentiouſneſs and contempt of authority, every warrantable ſtep taken to counterwork his deſtructive ſchemes.---He who nobly undertakes to ſupport an injured people, and oppoſe the meaſures of thoſe in power inimical to their rights, muſt expect to be ſet forth by every court-ſycophant as a licentious incendiary, a *firebrand*, and a diſturber of public tranquility---This is a tax no friend to his country can hope to eſcape, while there can be found men ſo devoid of all benevolence and patriotiſm, as to worſhip at the ſhrine of power, tho' at the expence of public Liberty---Unfortunate for mankind, in the preſent depraved ſtate of human nature, a B----d will never meet with much difficulty to find a H--------n and a R------s to ſupport him in all his meaſures; but that people who have an H----y, O--d & A---s to counterwork their pernicious deſigns, ſhould account themſelves happy indeed.

WHEN, my much reſpected fellow-countrymen, I did my ſelf the honor to communicate my ſentiments to you a few weeks paſt, I did not then think I ſhould ſo ſoon have occaſion to trouble you again; but you will, I dare ſay, excuſe my officiouſneſs, when I aſſure you my only with and aim is, for your happineſs and welfare--- *That our aſſiduity in vindicating the province from the unjuſt charges of G---r B----d will draw on us the indignation of the King and his Parliament---That our cenſure of that unconſtitutional meaſure of the L----t G----r, ſtill perſiſted in by him and his E----y, proceeded from a factious ſpirit---That we are forging chains for ourſelves and poſterity, by our preſent ſpirited conduct.---In ſhort, That the only way for us to be a happy people, is to yield implicit obedience to thoſe in authority.*---This, my countrymen, is the language of ſome I could name, who finding by experience we are yet too wiſe, and too honeſt, tamely to give up our privileges, would now terrify us with private letters and ſecret intelligence from authors they are aſhamed of, or dare not name: Letters which contain threats affronting to the wiſdom and goodneſs of the King, his Parliament and his Miniſtry, and highly derogatory to the honor and loyalty of this province--- As my countrymen we always have been, ſo let us continue to be, a willing and obedient people, to every conſtitutional command of his Majeſty or his repreſentative; but at the ſame time, let us preſerve our rights as Britiſh ſubjects, being perſuaded no one can take offence at a conduct ſo worthy of Engliſhmen, but ſuch as we ought never to pleaſe.---Without being captious in matters of no importance, let us be ſteady and reſolute in vindication of our charter privileges, and we need not fear any evils from a patriot King, and an Engliſh Parliament.---If we ſhould be again miſrepreſented to them by our enemies, it cannot ultimately injure us, if we are vigilant and aſſiduous to counterwork their deſigns------He who has once vilified and abuſed us to all the world, may, and likely will, do it again; eſpecially as we find his friends undertaking his vindication---Let Philanthrop attempt to ſupport the G---r's conduct by quotations from ſtale letters, which have all been heretofore publiſhed, and are moſtly anonymous---let him dignify them with the name of teſtimonials, ſtill they can be of no weight, nor his forced inferences from them, of any conſequence, till we are as ſure of the truth of the teſtimonials themſelves, as we are of his being author of certain ſpeeches againſt this people, which, if juſt, would taint the loyalty of an highland clan. Here, my countrymen, humanity to his Ex-----y, obliges me to declare, That I do not believe we ſhould have been thus barbarouſly inſulted and abuſed by the G----r, but for the advice of him whoſe ambition and luſt of power was ſolely diſappointed about that time. He ſurely cannot be your friend, who after the ſtrongeſt marks of your favor and affection, would in contempt of your election, and, as if he meant, to inſult you and your charter, take a ſeat at the C----l board; nay who notwithſtanding your determination to the contrary, ſtill preſumes his claim to be good, tho' he will not diſpute it with the *preſent houſe*; becauſe he would be glad to ſee a "RESTORATION *of harmony and tranquility" ſo much wanted in this province*--Philanthrop tells us the expreſſions complained of, in the G---r's ſp----ſ, were unguarded--- What, when they were repeated after a week's deliberation and reflection?----If they were unguarded, why are they not recalled? Has the G----r once acknowledged they were unjuſt? Or does he ſay you have been injured? No, my countrymen. This, however, you have a right to expect; and this it is your duty to demand of him, if you value the eſteem of his Majeſty and his Parliament. The enemies to this province, having deſcribed us as undutiful and diſloyal ſubjects, would now be glad to quiet our juſt reſentment, by holding up to view the diſpleaſure of the King and his Miniſtry, if we are not tamely ſubmiſſive under their cruel aſperſions---Indeed were their repreſentations true, we ſhould have reaſon to dread it.---Conſcious of our loyalty and affection to his Majeſty, we have nothing to fear from the great council of the nation, which will not act but on the beſt evidence.---Could we ſuppoſe the Parliament of Great-Britain wicked eno' to attempt our deſtruction as a free people, it would be then high time for us to look out for ourſelves; and there is no good citizen, I am ſure, but would think oppoſition more glorious, and more to our honor, than paſſive obedience.---But, GOD be praiſed, that is not our unhappy ſituation. The free parliament of the free people of England, muſt ever be pleaſed, rather than offended, at a noble and manly ſupport of our rights, and a juſt indignation at our injuries.---Let us always be ſure we are acting on conſtitutional principles, and we may be ſure they will not, cannot be offended, or hurt us for a conduct ſo worthy Engliſhmen.--- Give no heed then, my countrymen, to ſuch idle tales; it is the common game of deſigning courtiers, to carry their points; they always have exclaimed, and always will exclaim, againſt the licentiouſneſs of the times, on the leaſt oppoſition to their tyrannical meaſures; and we are not to expect at this day, they will leave any ſtone unturned to obtain their ends.---We cannot fear any thing worſe from a free examination of, and manly oppoſition to, unrighteous and unjuſtifiable proceedings in any, be they ever ſo great, than from a puſillanimous acquieſcence in their arbitrary demands--- Indeed the latter conduct will more ſurely end in the deſtruction of all we value, than the former. We have ſeen one great a loyal and free people as traitors and ſlaves, and not attempt to vindicate or excuſe his conduct: We have ſeen another thro' a luſt of power, uſurp a ſeat he could not conſtitutionally be poſſeſſed of; and with his uſual humility, ſupport his claim againſt the almoſt united voice of the whole repreſentative body of the people. We have had the exerciſe of our charter privileges called oppugnation of the King's authority. We have been charged with a deſign to bring the authority of Parliament into contempt---An oppoſition to a cuſtom-houſe officer, (not ſo violent as happens every day in ſome part or other of Great-Britain) we know to have been repreſented as a general combination of the whole province againſt the King's officers. We have been *proclaimed* as a ſet of Robers and Baditti to all the world. In ſhort, we have been characterized as eſteeming fidelity to the crown, as the greateſt crime in our public tranſactions---And after all this, (are we ever ſo innocent) we muſt ſit ſtill and tamely ſubmit, without even a right to complain---If we open our mouths in our own vindication, we ſhall draw down the reſentment of the King and Parliament on our heads. If we attempt to vindicate ourſelves from the moſt injurious charges ever laid on a loyal people, it is a manifeſt contempt of government, and the ſevereſt chaſtiſement is to be expected---This is the language of thoſe who would be glad to accompliſh our ruin without oppoſition; but it is not ſuch language as a good Patriot, nay, a good Britiſh ſubject will in the leaſt give heed to--Go on then my countrymen, to ſupport and vindicate with decency, plainneſs and courage, your rights, liberties and privileges; regardleſs of triſles, preſerve with fortitude the eſſentials of the conſtitution; and as you are a loyal and a free people, let no one traduce you to his Majeſty unnoticed. Let no one break in upon the conſtitution without a rational oppoſition---Fear not the threats of your enemies, nor be ſeduced from your duty to your country by their arts---Let every thing give way to the preſervation of our rights as Britiſh ſubjects, and when that is ſecure, let every thing yield to good order without ſupineneſs, and peace without dangerous ſecurity; being aſſured we cannot be good ſubjects without we are vigilent of public liberty, as well as public tranquility.

vid. pa. 636. FREEBORN AMERICAN.

Choice Flour Muſtard

and common ditto manufactured in New-England, ſuperior in Strength and Flavor to any Imported, to be ſold by the Dozen or ſingle Bottle, at a very moderate Price, By

THOMAS WALLEY,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

Where he has alſo to ſell at the loweſt Rates for Caſh,

Choice NEW RICE, juſt arrived, by the Caſk.

VERY beſt *Jamaica* and other brown SUGARS by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt, Hundred or Dozen.

Good Green Tea at 2 Dollars per Pound.

Alſo beſt Hyſon TEA in Pound, ½ Pound and ¼ Pound Canniſters.

New Raiſins and Currants by the Caſk.

Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Pimento,

Beſt *French* Indigo, all Sorts of Spices.

PEPPER, 15 & 18 Inch London Pipes by the Box.

Poland & Engliſh Starch, Brimſtone, Logwood.

Redwood, Copperas & Allum, Velvet Corks.

Ground Ginger,

Kippen's Snuff,

Whited Brown Paper, and Brown Paper for Sheathing by the Ream.

Very beſt Dumb Fiſh, ſweet Oyl by the Bottle.

Florence Oyl by the Cheſt or Flaſk.

Choice Eaſtward Peaſe, white Beans,

Split Peaſe, and Oatmeal by the Buſhel.

ALSO,

Linſeed Oyl,

By the Caſk.

Choice Ruſſia Duck and Ticklenburgh.

Hampers Stone Ware, containing Chamber Pots Quart and Pint Mugs.

Stone Pickle Pots, of different Sizes.

Three, Two and One Gallon Stone Juggs.

Beſt large and ſmall three-thread Sein and Net Twine, imported on Purpoſe for that Uſe.

Salmon Nets, and Seins ready made.

Alſo Sailmaker's Twine.

Dutch Floor Bruſhes with long Bottoms.

Hearth and Stair ditto.

Dutch Looking Glaſſes of different Sizes.

Bolting Cloths of ſundry Prices, &c.

N.B. Caſh given for Muſtard Seed, and all Sorts of

Small FURS,

At ſaid Store.

TO BE LETT,

And enter'd upon the 25th of March *in good tenable Repair,*

The Five Griſt-Mills at

the North Part of the Town of *Boſton*, with Stabling for Horſes, Stores for Grain, &c Any Perſon inclining to Hire, may apply to *William Hunt*, in Hanover-Street, whom the Proprietors hath empowered to Let the ſame.

To be Sold, a Negro Man who underſtands Gardening, &c. Inquire of the Printers.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1767.

Barnard (a) Lieu. Governor. (b) Excellency. (c) Governor. (d) Excellency (e) Governor (f) Hutchinſon Gov. (g) Council. (h) Governors Speeches (i) Governor. (k) Gov. Hutchinſon (l) at Caſt. malcolm's vid. Index

(m) By republiſhing Gov. Bellmen Proclamation (n) vid. Charter page 1077 Vol. 2. (o) vide in the Index. (p)

For Barnards Speeches (n) vid. Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2.

Barnard Hutchinſon Ruggles Hawley Otis Adams

(o) vide page 588

In uſurping a ſeat at the Council Board.